

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in this application.

Listing of Claims:

1-7. (Canceled).

8. (Currently Amended) A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting flanges of split tees to a steel column using bolts and by engaging and connecting webs of the split tees to the ends of flanges of a steel beam using bolts, characterized in that: the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of at least one split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof; and, at a portion where both ends of the flange of the at least one split tee are connected to the steel column using bolts, space keeping members are inserted between the flange of the at least one split tee and the steel column to provide an open space between the flange of the split tee and the steel column, wherein the web of the at least one split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, the flange of the at least one split tee has a length perpendicular to the axis of the steel column, and the flange of the at least one split tee and the steel column are connected in the state of maintaining the open space across the entire length of the flange perpendicular to the axial direction of the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the at least one split tee, and wherein the open space is such that plasticization of the flange of the at least one split tee in the tensile or compressive direction is allowed.

9. (Previously Presented) A column-and-beam join structure according to claim 8, characterized in that the at least one split tee has a shape wherein the cross-sectional area of the flange is partially reduced.

10-13. (Canceled).

14. (Currently Amended) A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of a pair of upper and lower split tees to a steel column using bolts, by

engaging and connecting both the upper and lower flanges of a steel beam between the webs of both the upper and lower split tees using bolts, and by molding a concrete slab to either one of the upper and lower flanges of the steel beam, characterized in that: the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of one of the split tees, to which the flange of the steel beam where the concrete slab has been molded is connected, is defined to be higher than the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee; the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof; and, at a portion where both ends of the flange of the other split tee are connected to the steel column using bolts, space keeping members are inserted between the flange of the other split tee and the steel column to provide an open space between the flange of the other split tee and the steel column, wherein the web of the other split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, the flange of the other split tee has a length perpendicular to the axis of the steel column, and the other flange of the split tee and the steel column are connected in the state of maintaining the open space across the entire length of the flange perpendicular to the axial direction of the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the other split tee, and wherein the open space is such that plasticization of the flange of the other split tee in the tensile or compressive direction is allowed.

15. (Original) A column-and-beam join structure according to claim 14, characterized in that the other split tee has a shape wherein the cross-sectional area of the flange is partially reduced.

16. (Currently Amended) A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of a pair of upper and lower split tees to a steel column using bolts and by engaging and connecting both the upper and lower flanges of a steel beam between the webs of both the upper and lower split tees using bolts, characterized in that: the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of one of the upper and lower split tees is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof; at a portion where both ends of the flange of the one split tee are connected to the steel column using bolts, space keeping members are inserted between the flange of the one split tee and the steel column to provide an open space between the flange of the one split tee and the steel column, wherein the web of the one split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, the flange of the one split tee has a length perpendicular to the axis of the column, and

the flange of the one split tee and the steel column are connected in the state of maintaining the open space across the entire length of the flange perpendicular to the axial direction of the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the one split tee; and the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other of the upper and lower split tees is defined to be higher than the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the one split tee, and wherein the open space is such plasticization of the flange of the one split tee in the tensile or compressive direction is allowed.

17. (Previously Presented) A column-and-beam join structure according to claim 16, characterized in that the one split tee has a shape wherein the cross-sectional area of the flange is partially reduced.

18. (Currently Amended) A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of split tees to a steel column using bolts and by engaging and connecting the webs of the split tees to the ends of the flanges of a steel beam using bolts, characterized in that: the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of at least one split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof, and the at least one split tee has a shape wherein the web of the at least one split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, the flange of the at least one split tee has a length perpendicular to the axis of the steel column, and the thickness of the flange of the at least one split tee is partially reduced across the entire length of the flange perpendicular to the axial direction of the steel column to provide an open space between the flange of the at least one split tee and the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the at least one split tee, wherein the open space is such that plasticization of the flange of the at least one split tee in the tensile or compressive direction is allowed.

19. (Currently Amended) A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of a pair of upper and lower split tees to a steel column using bolts, by engaging and connecting both the upper and lower flanges of a steel beam between the webs of both the upper and lower split tees using bolts, and by molding a concrete slab to either one of the upper and lower flanges of the steel beam, characterized in that: the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of one of the split tees, to which the flange of the steel

beam where the concrete slab has been molded is connected, is defined to be higher than the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee and the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof, and the other split tee has a shape wherein the web of the other split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, the flange of the other split tee has a length perpendicular to the axis of the column, and the thickness of the flange of the other split tee is partially reduced across the entire length of the flange perpendicular to the axial direction of the steel column to provide an open space between the flange of the other split tee and the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the other split tee, wherein the open space is such that plasticization of the flange of the other split tee in the tensile or compressive direction is allowed.

20. (Currently Amended) A column-and-beam join structure fabricated by connecting the flanges of a pair of upper and lower split tees to a steel column using bolts and by engaging and connecting both the upper and lower flanges of a steel beam between the webs of both the upper and lower split tees using bolts, characterized in that: the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of one of the upper and lower split tees is defined to be higher than the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee and the upper limit of the yield stress of the steel material used for the flange of the other split tee is defined to be not more than twice the lower limit thereof, and the other split tee has a shape wherein the web of the other split tee has an extended direction parallel to the longitudinal direction of the steel beam, the flange of the other split tee has a length perpendicular to the axis of the column, and the thickness of the flange of the other split tee is partially reduced across the entire length of the flange perpendicular to the axial direction of the steel column to provide an open space between the flange of the other split tee and the steel column at least at a region corresponding to the extended direction of the web of the other split tee, and wherein the open space is such that plasticization of the flange of the other split tee in the tensile or compressive direction is allowed.